Minister Burlingame's Leave Taking of the Imperial Officials.

Admiral Bell's Death Anneunced to the Fleets.

American Naval Officers Who Have Died in the Asiatic Waters.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Stop, Anson Burlingame Embarks for the Valted States-Suite of the Eastern Min-ister-Farewell Visits-Extreme Honor from Viceroys and Mandarins-Opinion of the Mission-Movements of the United States Squadron-Naval Promotions.

SHANGHAE, China, Feb. 25, 1868. The Costa Rica sails at noon to-day to connect with the China at Yokohama, and takes the mail for America via San Francisco. She takes a goodly humber of passengers, among them the Hon. Anson Burlingeme, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor of China to the courts of the Western World. Mr. Burlingame is accompanied by his suite of about forty persons, the majority of them being Chinese dignituries of position near the throne and their secretaries, servants and attendants.

Mr. Burlingame recently made a visit of courtesy to the Viceroy resident at Nanking. Prier to and during his absence the official proclamation of the creation of the mission and the appointment of Mr. Burlingame was issued, and since his return to Shanghae, and during his temporary, residence at the house of Messrs. Russell & Co., the high man larins and government officials in the region round about here have made official calls upon Mr. Burlingame, and mannested in every way the extreme respection awe in which they hold him in consequence of the position in which he has been confirmed and the tapprecedented dignity conferred upon him. It was found impossible to prevent them from prostrating themselve-before Mr. Burlingame, and he could only remain passive and receive their attentions. Mr. Burlingame leaves here in the Costa like a with the good wishes of all who wish America well and her onicial and compared relations with the Eastern World prosperity and success.

The local sentiment which manifests here in the yarious newspayers, end which evinces a spriit of and manifested in every way the extreme respect

agt, The United States naval steamer Ashuelet sailed enterday for Hong Kong. The United States

a fair statement of the sentiment of foreigners in the East.
The United States naval steamer Ashuelet sailed yesterday for Hong Kong. The United States steamer Sheenadeah arrived here last Thursday, February 2a, from Nagaseki, in temporary command of Lieutenzat Commander. Commodere Goldsborough, havingessunced came and of the squadron, and, therefore, ef the flagship Hartford. The Hartford is new at Hong Kong and will some proceed to Eingapore, there to meet the new flagship Piscataqua, with Adssiral Kowan. Upon the arrival of the Sheenandoah at this place Commander Febiger, late commanding the Ashuelot, took command of the Shenandoah at this place Commander Febiger, late commanding the Ashuelot, took command of the Shenandoah at the Ashuelot at Hong Kong, will assume command of the United States steamer Unadilla, whose captain, Commander Hattlesk, who seem on mand the Ashuelot.

Lieutenant Commander Beardsiee, commanding the Guited States steamer Aroostook, has been temporarity invasised, and Lieutenant Commander Fysie, late executive officer of the Iroquois, is now commanding the Asoostook. The United States steamer Iroquois and United States steamer Oneida were at Nagasaki whee the Shenandoah came away, and the trouble, which had assumed a threatening atthicke, was becoming queted. Lieutenant W. W. Maclay was transferred from the Shenandoah away, and the trouble, which had assumed a threatening atthicke, was becoming queted. Lieutenand w. W. Maclay was transferred from the Shenandoah at he facts in Shand to the General Sherman and the murder of the officers and crew. It is now known that the General Sherman was not burned as reported, and her hall has been boarded by Chinese pilots from Chefoo. It is believe

News of the Beath of Admiral Bell, U. S. N .-The Announcements in the China Waters-Honors to the Mem ory of Cammander Reid, Lost in the Asiatic-Shundron Service-Washton "Red Tape" an | Its Consequences.

STAN THAE, China, Feb. 4, 1868. In accordance with the general order recently issued by Commodore John R. Geldsborough, nov commanding the Americant squadron, lamenting the death of Admira! H. H. Beal, late commander of the equation, and its Fleet Lie tenant Commander J. H. Reid, and ordering the customary testimonials of reminute guns were fired from the United States nava steamer Ashuelot, new at another in this parber. As soon as the salute was finished on board the Ashuelot It was taken up by the English sloop-of-war Pearl, in obedience to an order from Admiral Keppel, now visiting this place. Flags areze displayed at half must on board the mon-of-war and the gerchant vessels in the harbor, as well as at the various Consulates, the mercantile houses, and on the constwise steamers. This severe less had afforded the topic of conversation for the day, and is a cause of lamenta

The mind can'ty reverte to bindred losses and the mornity among the efficers of the American frightful. Since the death of Cantain Robert Town-send at Chinkianx, on the Yangte-Kinox river, in August, 1806, then commanding the United States beamer Wachusett, a period of less than seventeen months, eleven officers have died.

Ensign Essiy, of the Wachusett, died in August,

3809.
Captain John P. Bankhend, of the United States Scamer Wyoming, invalided and returning home, died at Aden, Arabia, July, 1867.
Fleet Lieutenant Commander McKenzie, of the Hartford, was killed by Formosan savages, June, 1847.

Paymaster's Clerk George E. Martin and Cap-dain's Cera J. W. Mackey di d at Shanghae, August. 1807.

1867.
Surgeon McSherry, of the Wyeming, died on board that vessel on her way home, and was buried at Singapore, October, 1867.
Admiral's Secretary — Peterson died at Nagasaki, Japan, November, 1867.
Assistant Surgeon C. H. Page, of the Hariford, ded at Nagasaki, December, 1867.
Admiral H. H. Bek and Fleet Lieutenant Commander J. H. Reed, were drowned on osaca, January 11, 1868.

Admiral H. H. Bet and Fleet Lieutenant Commander J. H. Reed, were drowned on osaca, January 11, 1882.

Traily terrible havoe is this in these few swiftly flown months. In every corps a gap has been made, but among the hue officers the loss has been terrible. Nothing approaches it but the sudden sweep of the African coast fever on board the Kearsarge in 1866. Not at the passage of the Mississippi forts, not at Adobile, save in the sinking of vessels, has death made such a sweep as among the officers of the Hartford within the last seven months. Five deaths, including the Admiral of the squadron; four from the wardroom of the vessel; one is less than every two mouths; all of them, perhaps, officers of more than assal ability; at their deaths ornaments to the service and promising in the future an ethicancy that could not but reflect credit upon themselves, their profession and their country.

Some of these deaths have been the result of unforescen casualty, but others must be ascribed to elimate causes, in combination with an improper and injudicious mode of dross. Foreigners resident 73 Hanghae—or, for that matter, in any of the Chinese ports—rigidly adhere to styles of dress suited to the changes of climate. From May to October fereigners are rarely seen in the streets during the flave or six hours of midday, and when they are they are carefully protected by pith hats and chai in linen garments. It is no unusual thing for the newly arrived foreigner to ridicale this caution observed by older residents. He soon, however, becomes aware of the necessity, and is fortunate if he has excepted substroke or sickness as a result of his carelessness. It is surely a fact that the direct rays of the sun, or even exposure to the heat of day, in these Chinese and Eastern ports, has an exception, or even exposure to the heat of day, in these Chinese and Eastern ports, has an exception, or even exposure to the heat of day, in these Chinese and Eastern ports, has an exception of the country of the production of the saving youre

THE COURTS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY CASE.

The Alleged Contempt of Eric Railway Di-James M. Ellis, Martin E. Greene and Tournament.

The hearing of testimony in the contempt pro-ceedings against Messrs. Gould, Lane, Thomps on, Skidmore and Davis, directors of the Eric Rail way Company, was resumed yesterday in the Sur reme

endance. The usual array of counsel on f ach sid was present.

was present.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM HEATH
William Heath, a member of the firm of William
Heath & Co., brokers, was the first witness called
for the people, and was examined by Y.r. Clark, testifying that he presumed he was in Nev. York on the
7th and oth days of March last.
Q. Did you make a sale of a large amount of Erie
stock on or about the 6th of March?
Question objected to by Mr. Field I as immaterial
and objection overruled by the coart.
A. I presume I sold some Erie stock on that day.
Q. What amount of it did you seld on that day? A.
I could not tell with precision what amount is old.
Q. Sjate as nearly as you can.
A. To the best of
my knowledge I did not sell any.
Q. Did your firm sell any on U hat day?
Question objected to on V he ground that the
answer will be based upon heav say and not upon the
witness? own knowledge. An uncomplimentary discussion by counsel and the of sjection overruled.
A. I think—yes, sir, they d'd.
Q. State the amount as near as you can.
A.
About 30,000 or 40,600 share's.
Q. Did your drm sellany stock on that day through
other parties? A. Yes, Sf.; Mr. Lippincott is the
only one of these parties? I can remember, and I am
not positive as to him.
Q. What amount did he sell? A. About 5.000
shares.
Q. Did you not sell more than 49,000 shares that

shares.
Q. Did you not sell more than 49,000 shares that day? A. I think not.
Q. On whose belay? did you make those sales?
A. My principal.
Q. Who was your principal? Objected to by Mr.

Admiral Bell's Death-Full Particulars of the

Catastrophe-Struggles for Life-The Deceased Commander and His His Fated Com-

By the arrival of the Osaca from Japan we have the particulars in regard to the death of Admiral H. H.

Bell, commanding the United States Asiatic squadron,

Fleet Lieutenant Commander J. H. Reed and a por

tion of the crew of the Admiral's barge-a calamity

whose dark shadow rests beavily upon the inaugura-

tion of the opening of the new Japanese ports and a loss seriously felt by the Americans resident in

During the 7th, 8th god 9th of January a gale e unusual power and extent prevailed over the Japanese waters. Admiral Beil anxiously awaited the noderation of wind and sea, that he might be enabled

to make a farewell visit to the American Missister,

then in Osaca. It had blown beavily from the west-

ward and the bar, which has to be crossed to reach Osaca, was white with surf.
On the evening of the 10th the wind was tess se

vere: the sea had partially subsided, and there was a

promise of plassant weather. The Admiral went on

leck both before and after breakfast, looked over

head, and then at the bar, and noticing that the

Japanese boats from Hioge crossed the bar with ap

parently little difficulty was prompted probably to make his projected visit. About nine o'cleck on the

morning of January 11 he signified his intention of going ashere, and sent word to Lieutenant Com-

mander Reed, who, in his official position of Fleet

going ashere, and sent word to Lieutenant Commander Reed, was, in his official position of Fleet Lieutenant Commander, usually accompanied him, informing him of his intention. Lieutenant Commander Reed seemed to think there might be trouble in getting ashore, and jocularly spoke to his associate officers of the possibility of disassier. It would also seem that the Admiral deemed it no easy matter to reach the shore, masmed as were he left the Hartford he took Commander Beiknap that he should take off his sword in the boat.

The barge was pulled away from the Hartford, and in a few moments came to the turbulent water on the bar. The barge had scarcely reached this point when a sea partrany filted it and the following searcapsized it. Boats from the Hartford, frequois and other vessels put off immediately and reached the bar as soon as possible, but too late to save the Admiral or Lieutenant Commander Reed, both of whom had been seen now and then as they were lifted inply the sea. Of the crew of the Admiral's barge three were saved, two were supported by floating oars, and the other was chinging to the keel of the capsized barge, and from this man it was bearned that when the boat reached the surf she was bearned that when the boat reached the surf she was "broached to?" by one sea and another instantly struck and capsized her. The Admiral, Lieutenant Commander Reed and the rescued man succeeded in reaching and clinging to the keel of the barge, and they succeeded in swimming back again. The atmosphere was chilly and keen, and the water cold and benumbing. At last the Admiral was washed away from the boat and failed to return, and then Lieutenant Commander Reed was unable to reach and regain his hold. At this time the boats sent to the rescue were but a few feet away, and in a few moments more the three seamen alluded to were reached and saved. The very life blood of the unfortunate men who were lost must have been instantly chilied, for Lieutenant Commander Reed was an excellent swimmer, as undoubtedly were the

board: it was one or the other.
Q. Who was present at the time the order was given to sell the stock? A. I don't think any one

Q. Did you make deliveries of the stock in accordance with your sales? A. Do you mean individual by? I cannot say; I presume we delivered it.

Q. Did you receive any money for those shares

Q. Your books, I presume, will show? A. I pre-

bookkeeper has.

Did you see any of the certificates? A. No, sir.

Have you a delivery clerk? A. No, sir, none
are called so.

Who makes the deliveries of stock? A. The cashier.
Q. Can you give the dates of the certificates? A.
No, sir.
Q. What did you do with the proceeds of the sale

Not the slightest. (Laughter.)
Q. Do you keep bank accounts, and if so in what banks? A. We do, in the Fourth National Bank and the Fank of New York.
Q. Who signs checks of your firm drawn on those banks? A. Myself and my partner, Mr. Ellis.
Q. Have you, or not, signed a check on any of those banks for any portion of the proceeds of the sale of that stock? A. I don't know, sir.
Q. What is your best recollection on the subject?
A. I sign them all in blank.
Q. Was any party besides Mr. Fisk a party to your employment for the sale of that stock? A. No, sir.
Q. Where is Mr. Fisk? A. I don't know.
Q. When last did you see him? A. About a month ago.

ago. Q. where? A. At Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City. Q. Did the price of Erie stock rise or fall in the market consequent upon your sales? A. I don't Q. Are the books to which you refer still in the

Mr. Fullerton said he should judge from Mr. Heath's

business.

Mr. Foilerton said he should judge from Mr. Heath's testimony that his clerks and those of his firm would forget what their business was by the time they got up here.

Mr. Heath was then examined by Mr. Fullerton, and testified that he resided in New York.

Mr. Pierrepont rose and asked that Mr. Heath be permitted te go and attend to the affairs of his office. The Court suggested that Mr. Fullerton should allow Mr. Heath to leave.

Mr. Fullerton thought that Mr. Heath had not commended himself to the approbation, and he was not, therefore, inclined to grant him any favor.

Mr. Pierrepont asked no favor; he merely asked his lisnor to allow Mr. Heath to leave to attend to his office, as a matter of propriety.

It was then consented that Mr. Heath should be allowed to go, to return at two o'clock with the books of his Brm.

Mr. Pierrepont preposed that if the witness during his absence made memorandums from the books which would enable him to answer all the questions that that would be sufficient, without bringing in the books.

Mr. Fullerton did not base his nights upon his

books.

Mr. Fullerton did not base his nights upon his learned friend's notions of what those rights were.

Mr. Davies said the court had no power to dismiss

Philiertoil.

Q. Did you sell any part of the thirty or forty thousand shares of stock of which Mr. Heath has testified? A. I don't remember; I think not; if I did it was a very small amount; I think I can swear postively I did not.

Q. Do you know of an, person whatever who sold those shares? A. No, sir.

Q. Were the stock certificates received by any member of rour firm? A. Undoubtedly; the receiving stock clerk, Mr. Quincy, received them.
Q. Froe whom? A. I do not know.
Q. Ware you present when they were delivered?
A. I Uniak I was, but cannot swear positively as to

any amount.

O. You were present then? A. I cannot swear to the stock, sir. I was present when Mr. Quincy was ecciving various stock; it was a very busy day.

Q. Did he receive certificates for any part of the thirty thousand or forty thousand shares? A. I presume he did; I cannot say of my own knowledge that I saw any Erie stock certificates at the office at all that day.

that I saw any Erie stock certificates at the all that day.

4. Who delivered it? A. Some boys.
This portioff of the testimony, already given, was retraced to show what stock was meant, as the witness claimed that none of it had been identified se that he could speak accurately of it.

4. Did you receive stock from boys who left it to that way at your office? A. Certainly.

5. Did you receive any that day from Mr. Fisk, or any of his firm? A. I don't think any Erie stock was delivered at all on that day; on the following day the stock was sent in.

Q. From whom? A. Prom Smith, Gould, Martin Q. From whom? A. Prom Smith, Gould, Martin Co. I cannot remember the amount; I brought

& Co.; I cannot remember the amount, I stocked some of it myself.

Q. Did your firm sell that stock represented by those certificates which you received from Smith, Gould, Martin & Coff.

Mr. Fullerton had several times audibly commented upon the correctness of the answers by this witness, and imputed to him a desire to conceal the facts, and and At this juncture Mr. Field rose and claimed that it

At this limited six, read to say to a witness was not proper for any counsel to say to a witness what had been said to this witness. Mr. Ellis was, for aught that appeared, as respectable as any one else. Instead of concealing anything he had already told more than he appeared actually to know of his own knowledge, and the court should interfere to

prevent such allusions.

Mr. Pallerton—What I said, sir, is true, and I repeat it. If the witness has a certificate of good character he had better produce it; he will need it

before he gets through.

Mr. Field—I ask the court if this is proper?

The Court—I don't think any such language should be addressed to the witness at all.

Mr. Fullerton—Now your honor knows that the witness is trying to evade me in this examination.

and I desire to—
Witness—That is not the truth.
Mr. Field—I ask whether the counsel is to be permitted to use that language?
The court—If any objection is made hereafter to language used by counsel it shall be stricken out.
Mr. Clark—I object to this catechism of the court by counsel. by counsel.

The court—Mr. Clark, the court is able to take care of itself.

of itself.

Mr. Field—I ask you, sir, to say that the observation was improper. If you refuse to say so, that is enough. If you have forgotten what the language was, sir, the reporter will read it.

The court—I shall say to the counsel that if they have said anything wrong the court rebukes them.

Mr. Fullerton—Then, sir, it does not come in this direction. (Laughter)

Mr. Follerton—Then, sir, it does not come in this direction. (Laughter.)
Witness, turning to the court, said that he desired to be projected, as the proceedings of the previous day had been published in the newspapers, and he presumed this would be also. Mr. Fullerton had said that what he (witness) had said was not true.

The court—If he said that, it was wrong.
Witness answered the original question. I know nothing of my own knowledge; I presume the books will show.

nothing of my own knowledge, i presented will show.

Q. What amount of certificates did yop receive from Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. ? A. The arrangement was to take about two thousand shares.

Q. Who gave instructions for the sale of this stock received from Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. ? A. I know nothing about that.

Q. Did your receive pay for it? A. 1 did not.

Q. Did your house receive pay for it? A. As to the whole of it I know nothing; I presume pay was received for part of it.

Q. What did you do with the proceeds? A. That I know nothing about.

know nothing about.
Q. Did your firm purchase the stock? A. I don't know whether it was bought or not.
Q. Don't you know what the arrangement was?
A. No, sir; the stock clerk informed me that—(Mr. Field objected to what the cierk had informed with

Wifness was cross-examined by Mr. Pierrepont to show that the business transacted in Heath & Co.; office was very large daily, sometimes amounting to two or three million dollars, and that witness could not keep himself informed as to the details of what particular stock transact ons were made, &c.

Jonathan W. Dillon, a messenger had in the office of the Secretary of the Eric Kaliway Company, was called and testified that he took a stock certificate book from the office of the company to the nouse of Mr. Diven, the Vice President, on Sunday, March 8; took it by derection of Mr. Hilton Mr. Diven gave him another book which he brought down and gave to Mr. Hilton at the office. Witness identified the books.

by Mr. Clark.
Q. What is your business? A. I am in no business.
Q. Were you at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the 7th
of March last? A. Yes, 8ir.

Opposition.

Q. State what Mr. Drew said. A. I think Mr recessees spoke first, in reference to my buying use bonds. Mr. Drew said yes, he wished to set

recoilect sir.

Q. As near as you can recoilect, was any reference made to the conversation which had passed between yourself and Mr. Groesbeck at the Fifth Avenue Hotelf A. I do not recoilect; I presume that Mr. Drew was sware of what Mr. Groesbeck had done.

Q. State what was said as near as you can, by each person? A. I cannot tell you what dan person said; I think Mr. Drew said, Yes, he wished to sell me the bonds.

By the Court—Did Mr. Groesbeck repeat in Mr.

and half an nour ancewages but the stock into which mjunction.

Q. Was anything said about the stock into which these bonds were to be converted? A. I don't think there was; there might have been between Mr. Groesbeck and myself.

Q. Was anything said as to the source from whence the money was to come to pay for these bonds?

heil.

Q. Did you all go ont together? A. Yes, sir.
Q. For what purpose, if it was declared? (Objection by Mr. Field.)
Q. What was said as to the purpose of going out?
A. Mr. Drew proposed to go to Mr. Field's house.
Q. Did you start to go there? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who started to go there? A. Mr. Drew, Mr. Gould, Mr. Groesbeck and myself.
Q. Did you arrive there? A. Yes, sir.
Q. State whom you saw there. A. I saw Mr. Field and Mr. William lielden, whom I knew by sigh A; they wen, the only persous.

nearly as you can, and state anything that was said by any of the parties as accurately as you can.

Mr. Pierrepont objected to this question being answered, and as argument of two, hours duration canned as to lia admissibility, the gentleman claiming that whatever took place at that interview in Mr. Pield's presence was confidential and sacred as a disclosure to counsel, that relation being held by Mr. Pield to Mr. Drew. The fact of Mr. Greene being present, to whom Mr. Field was not related as professional adviser could make no difference, Mr. Greene was a party to the general subject under discussion, under the seal of secrecy which the law thad imposed upon revelations between attorney and client. Mr. Pierrepont cited numerous authorises, quoting largely from "Greenleaf on Evidence" and other s'andard authors.

Mr. O'Conor argued adversely to the ground taken by Mr. Pierrepont, and at the close of the discussion the court decided as follows:—It appears from the testimony that Mr. Pield was the counsel of Mr. Drew, and not of the witness on the stand. It also appears that there were some gentlemen at the house of Mr. Drew, who all his request went to a person's house who he said was living in the upper part of the city. They accordingly proceeded to that place, and while there they consulted together. This is not privileged, because the presence of strangers divested it of its privileged character. It is of no importance whether there were four or four thousand persons present. This proceeding is not against Mr. Drew; he has no interest in it whatever, and nothing whatever is brought into the court-oversy in regard to this particular soft before the court. This authorities clied by Mr. O'Conor I deem to be conclusive. The objection is overruled and the witness is directed to answer.

It being then too late to proceed with the examination of the witness the court adjourned until this morning.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANKBUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford. In the Matter of Wicks, Bankrupts.-This case, which stood adjourned, was again up before Judge Blatchford. On motion of Mr. Augustus Judge Blatchford. On motion of Mr. Augustus smith, counsel for the creditors, it was proposed to appoint a committee of the creditors to receive the golds and assets of the bankrupts in trust for the benefit of all the creditors. Alrusty \$200,000 of their property had been received by the creditors, to be hereafter distributed, by order of the court, among those entitled to receive it; and there were in the catire amount something about \$800,000 to be realized by the estate. Mr. Dittenhoffer, on the part of the bankrupts, moved an adjournment of two weeks, and not being opposed, the case was accordingly adjourned, to be tried by a jury on the 4th of May.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN ADMIRALTY. Collision and Less of Life.

Before Judge Blatchford.

John Low, Jr., Owner of the Schooner Triumph, cs. The Steamship Western Metropolis .- in this case the schooner was struck by the steamer, sunk, and lost cargo and had several of her crew killed by the collision. It appeared in evidence that sunk, and lost cargo and had several of her crew killed by the collision. It appeared in evidence that the schooner was on a trip from Gloucester, Mass., to New York with a cargo of fish, and on the 17th or March, 1864, the steamer, also bound from Boston to New York, came in collision with her near the Nan-tucket Shoals, struck her on the starboard and in-stantly sunk her. Case still on. Messra. Benedict & Benedict for the libeliant, and Donohue for claimant.

Another Collision Case. The case of Theodore Parker vs. the steamboat Only Son was heard, and the Court reserved its decision.

UMITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Internal Revenue Case. Judge Blatchford yesterday rendered his decision in the case of the United States vs. the United in the case of the United States vs. the United States Telegraph Company. The case had been heard several weeks ago, and was in substance this:—That the Internal Revenue claimed \$442 from the company as additional tax in the importation of telegraph cable. A duty of thirty-five percent had been paid on the cable when received in New York in 1865, and the claim in the present instance was for an additional duty, to which, it was alleged, the cable was liable upon account of the perculsar manufacture and the material of which it was composed. The Judge gave his decision that there must be a judgment for the defendants.

Condemnations of Whiskey.

Condemnations of Whiskey.
On motion of Mr. Rollins, United States Assis tant District Attorney, the following decrees of tant District Attorney, the following decrees of condemation in the cause of the Internal Revenue were taken before Judge Blatchford:—Twenty-two barrels of distilled spirits, found at the rectifying establishment Forty-eighth street, Tenth and Eleventh avenues; four barrels same, at 184 South street; thriteen barrels same, found at the rectifying establishment West Thirty-fifth street, near Tenth avenue; three barrels same, found at Bridge and Ferry streets; three barrels same, at 140 Front street; ten barrels same, five barrels alcohol and five barrels spirits, at 56 Broadway.

The Stayvesant Divorce Case-In Reference Theodore Stuyvesant vs. Catherine A. Stuyvesant .-The testimony on the part of the defence The testimony on the part of the defence was resumed yesterday. Dr. Conway, physician, was examined by Edwin James, counsel for defendant, and deposed that he attended Mrs. Stuyvesant who was confined to her bed for two months, and described her sufferings. The adultery is charged on the evidence of a colored woman to have been committed at this period. Dr. Buttler was called on the part of the plaintiff and gave testimony in contradiction of Mr. Bowran, who is alleged to have committed various acts of adultery with the defendant. He stated that Mr. Bowran, who he came to attend Mrs. Stuyvesant at the request of her husband, ordered him out of the house, and refused to allow him to make an examination, which was necessary.

Mr. Tomlinson and Mr. Phillips, counsel for the plaintiff, argued against the admission of evidence of the premises. The ground floor was occupied as

phantin, arguest against the admission of evidence of the conduct of the plaintin to his wife since the com-mencement of the proceedings for divorce. Evidence excluded and exceptions taken.

This closed the testimony, and the case was further adjourned.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett. ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES-ACQUITTAL OF E.

ALLIEN.
The case of Edgar S. Allien, charged with obtaining money by false pretences from Schultz & Tailer, was resumed yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Bedford appeared for the prosecution.

According to the testimony of John W. George he According to the testimony of John W. George he employed Mr. Allien as broker to sell the brandles in question to the complainants, and authorized him to use the name of J. G. Carrathers, the party named in the indictment; that the moneys which Allien received for this liquor were handed over to Mr. George, and the only profit which the accused received was the commission given for the saic of the goods, other wincesses testified that it was customary for wholesale figuor increhants to dispose of their property by invinical names.

The Recorder, in his charge to the jury, said that he entertained serious doubts as to the charge being

of the case.

ROBBERY.

Richard Reilly was convicted of robbery, having on the aight of the 5th inst. attacked Levi Paimer, in James sirect, and took from him a gold chain. The Rocarder sentenced him to the State Prison for five WEVIR, THE ALLEGED BOARDING HOUSE THIFP

MRS. WEVER, THE ALLEGED BOARDING HOUSE THIFP. Adelanie Wevir, alias Mary Lee and other aliases, plealed guilty to an indictment charging her with stending on the 7th of December, 1867, from the house of Whitam H. Newschaffer, 210 East Thirty-first street, silver spoons, napkin rings and dresses, valued at \$217. There were a number of similar complaints on file in the District Attorney's office against the accused, the particulars of which have already been given to the public. His hong indicted the highest penalty the law allowed, which was imprisonment in the State Prison for five years. George Howard, charged with burglariously entering the premises of Nora Drady, No. 3 Catharine sup, preaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. Sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

3052, 3958, 3960, 3962.
SSPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 56, 57, 74, 75, 76, 83, 102, 103, 107, 111, 114, 116, 120, 122, 123, 124, 128, 129, 130.
MARINE COURT—TRIAL TREM.—Nos. 752, 904, 672, 806, 882, 889, 901, 901, 937, 938, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 940, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 966, 967,

RAILROAD LEBISLATION-THE ERIE COMPROMISE. The Albany Argus, April 21, referring to the com

promise in the Legislature between the Vanderbill

promise in the Legislature between the Vanderbilt and Drew interests, says:—

We were prepared for the result. While contestants in the Legislature and lobby, in the press and
among the lawyers, were straining every nerve in
mutual antagonism, aspersing each other and giving
circulation to extravagant charges of corrupt motives, we learned that Mr. Drew was in personal conterence with Mr. Vanderbilt, and that on successive
Sabbaths the old Chief of the Eric came over from
his Jersey retreat to visit and consuit with the Commodors of the Central at his residence in New York.
It was evident that at any time these two stars now
in apparent opposition might move into conjunction.
The phenomenon had occurred before. In such a
case it was evident that the blatant legislators and
beiligerent journals and vituperative counsel that
had made this question the single point of contest
would be left in the lurch, like cock boass stranded
by a receding tide. This, indeed, has been the fate of
not a few parties, yesterday boisterous, to-day flat in
the mud.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT.

About a Monument, Before Judge Gilbert. H. A. Allen vs. John Karnan and J. F. Moster. This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recove the possession of a marble monument constructed by the defendants by contract with Mr. Allen and was by the defendants by contract with Mr. Allen and was an image of the wife of that gentleman. The work which was to cost \$1,800, was to be paid for by 16 staiments. Upon the completion of the month ment \$1,730 of the purchase money was paid defendants, and an express agent was sent to convey it to its destination, promising to pay the balance, \$70. The defendants claimed that there was \$500 due them for extra labor and time, in addition to the original sum agreed upon. This latter expense was claimed to have been incurred in remodelling the work, by "idealizing" and "beautifying" the portrait of the deceased person commemorated. The testimony of the parties as to the labor and time occupied was of a contradictory character. The verdict was for the plaintiff, the jury assessing the value of the monument at \$1,800.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART 2. Dicision in a Divorce Case.

Before Judge Tappan.

Judge Tappan yesterday confirmed the referee's report in the action for divorce brought by Sarah E. Warner against her lessband, Augustus J. Warner, ganting the plaintiff the divorce sought, and giving her the custody of the two children. The parties mer the custody of the two charten. The parties were married by the Rev. H. W. Beecher in this city in 1857, where they have since resided. The action was based by the plaintin upon the alleged "cruel and inhuman" treatment received at his hands. The defendant, who was an officer in the army during the war, claimed that his treatment of his wife had been both kind and affectionate.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 92, 96, 107, 27, 46, 118, 119, 127, 128, 1335, 8, 12, 13, 34, 53, 63, 72, 75, 81,83. CITY COURT.—Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 17, 22, 27, 37, 41, 42, 47, 57, 61, 62, 112, 124, 120, 24, 32, 57.

HEAVY BOND BOBBERY .- On the night of the 17th inst, the residence of Mr. William Hunter, No. 95 Fort Greene place, near Fulton avenue, was burglariously entered by some unknown persons, who effected an entrance through the rear basement window and opening a safe which stood in the front base ment by means of false keys, abstracted therefrom the sum of \$3,700 in Western Union Telegraph coupon bends. The robbery was reported at the Forty-fourth precinct station house and the case was given to officer Wonderly to work up. A servant girl in the employ of Mr. Hunter remarked that a man named Francis Jackson, who lives in a small house in the reat of No. 95 Fort Greene place, and dealt at a store in that vicinity, where she was also in the habit of making purchases, had questioned her on one occasion as to where the safe was keep. It is gave rise to the suspicion in the mind of the onicer that the party in question, who is a costumer, might know something of the robbery. Justice Morehouse issued a warrant for the arrest of Jackson yesterday, and officer Wonderly made the arrest in the atternoon. None of the missing property warecovered. The accused was held on suspicion to await examination. the sum of \$3,700 in Western Union Telegraph cou-

THE ALLEGED HOMICIDE. - Dr. A. W. Shepard made a post mortem examination of the body of Patric Murphy yesterday afternoon at the residence of the deceased in Carroll street, near Fourth avenue. I was the opinion of the physician that death was was the opinion of the physician that death was caused by compression of the brain, there was your over the right eye, and the left arm was found to have been broken. The deceased, it will be remembered, was the victim of a brutal assaunt at the hand of two men, who are now in custody, while proceeding along Fourth avenue on the night of March 31 Coroner Smith empanelled a jury yesterday and wilhold the inquest to-morrow (Thursday) at the Count Court House.

FURTHER INDICTMENTS FOUND AGAINST REVENU OFFICIALS.-Ex-Deputy Collector John S. Allen at ex-officer Richard C. Enright, both of whom wer indicted some months ago for issuing alleged forge bonds in security to the government, were arraigned bonds in security to the government, were arraigne before Judge Benedict, in the United States Courtrait, yesterday on a similar indetiment base upon additional information. The accused plea not guilty to the charge, and were a mitted to ball in the sum of \$10,000 each The hearing of the case was set down for Thursday, the 23d inst. These parties, in connection with ex-Collector T. C. Calilcott, were indicated at it last session of the Grand Jury on the adiadvits of the Ibistrict Attorney. The total amount involved in the bonds is nearly \$600,000.

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION .- At the a ual meeting of this association, held on Mond evening last, the treasurer's report, which was st mitted, showed the total receipts for the year to ha been \$2,390, and the expenditures \$2,190. Two ha been \$2,500, and the expenditures \$2,190. Two fut dred and twenty-four volumes have been added the library by purchase and donation. Sixty-members have been added to the roll of members and the administration of the affairs of the associon has been very successful. Owing to the diculty in procuring a suitable site more than to a other cause, the directors state in their repenoishing definite has been accomplished in relation the new institute in contemplation.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR NEW SCHOOL HOUSES. special meeting of the Board of Education was he yesterday afternoon at the depot of the Board in R Hock lane, Dr. J. S. Thorne in the chair. The object of the meeting was to ascertain what money the house purposes, how the funds had been apply printed and what schools the Board had deed upon. Mr. Burr presented a report from the Phan Committee, showing that the amount subject appropriation was \$251,268, and offered a relation, which was adopted, that the balance the money, amounting to \$231,263, be and a same is hereby appropriated for the following purposes to with—For brinding an addition to \$1,\$20,000, building new school house for No. \$30,000; building new school house for No. \$30,000; building new school house for No. \$40,000; building wings to school house No. 18,\$10,000; building order no. 5,\$10,000; building wings to school house no. 18,\$10,000; building order no. 5,\$10,000; building order no. 5,\$10,000; building order no. 5,\$10,000; building order no. 5,\$10,000; building order no. 18,\$10,000; building order no. 5,\$10,000; buil house purposes, how the funds had been app

TION OF A CRIEF ENGINEER. - The board of office of the Eastern District Fire Department met at F meu's Hall, Fourth street, last evening, for the p pose of nominating a can lidate for the office of the Engineer to fill the vacancy caused by the expi-tion of the present Chief, Thomas M. Doyle. 'I latter gentleman presided and Mr. John Greany ac-as secretary. Mr. Doyle was renominated, but a clined the honor in a neat speech. The followi-nominations were then made:—John W. Smith, He 3; Rodney Thursby, Engine 2; William M. Mina Engine 4. On the first formal ballot Mr. Smith ceived 23 votes, Mr. Thursby 6, and Mr. Minard Mr. Smith was thereupon declared the nominee the Board. The election will take place on Mond-evening, the 27th inst.

Henry J. Hartstene.

Henry J. Hartstene.

[From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, April 18.]

It is with hearifeit regret that we chronicle to death of Captain Henry J. Hartstene, formerly distinguished officer of the United States Navy, a more recently of the Confederate service. He displays, at Paris, on the soft ult. Captain Hestene was a native of South Carolina. He enter the United States Navy in early life, and continuing that service, where he was justly distinguist for his neutreal skill and gallantry, till the recrupture, when, with a heavy heart (as we he per to know from an intimate acquaintance), patriotic resolve, he joined the fortunes of his peof He had charge of the evacuation of Fort Sumter, soontributed largely to the creation of the Confedernary, though we believe he went abroad early in war and represented his government in some officespectry til the close of the war. Captain Hartsten record as a federal officer is well known, and his honorable. He made the colebrated voyage to Arctic Occan in search of Dr. Kane and Sir Jo Franklin, and was successful in finding Kane, and bringing him home. Subsequer he was entrusted by government with complimentary duty of returning the Resolute, of the British Arctic discovery fleet, which was for abandoned and adrift at sea, to Queen Victoria, althe ship had been put in thorough repair by t government. In private life Captain Hartstene to the proper of the sumplicity of character. No man had in personal friends, and as oae who knew him well esteemel him for his worth we cast this humble bute on his grave.

few moments more the three seamen alluded to were reached and saved. The very life blood of the unfortunate men who were lost must have been instantly chilled, for Lieutenant Commander Reed was an excellent swimmer, as undoubtedly were the other men also. This cause only can account for their linability to remain alload any longer.

Even after the return of the boats so the ship it was hoped that the unfortunate men might have been picked up by Japanese boats. An officer was sent ashore, but could obtain no satisfactory information. In the afternoon other boats were sent over the bar, and the bodies of the Admiral and one seaman, that had been washed ashore, were obtained. A watch was set, and that night and the day following the bodies of all were recovered. The caw of the barge consisted of twelve seamen and the roasymin. Of this number ten were lost. All the bodies were buried at Hiogo, and at the funeral was a large attendance of civilians and of American and foreign officers. The bodies of Admiral Ben and Lieuteuant Commander Reed will be dismirered the Biartigrid or Supply.

It is a catamity of more that usually distressing character. Admiral Bell had survived some of those tevrine aghts which stand in prominence from the retent American wars—specularity a derec and sangularly one. Here, in these remote waters, where the American panne was a byword, he has entyphismed anew, and firmly, an influence will american be strength, stability and permanency of American institutions. With an active to the American between the standard section of the control of American sections and the world over—unite their sympathics wit the American between the min peace and quiet; but the tagorous and active life which it would seem was ni boost cuttined to push the remaining days which it was supposed where allotted that in the world over—unite their sympathics wit that an active o

ware saved; all the others met as untimely and watery grave.

Rear Admiral Bell was born in the State of North Carolina on the 13th of April, 1805. He entered the navy on the 4th of August, 1823. It distinguished himself in the rebellion, and was in the August of one of the divisions of Admiral Parrag. Is first when they gallandly passed the torts in the Australy, far which he was promoted to the rank of it. Air Admiral. As a mark of respect to his memory in the sellor officer directs that this communication be r. ad on the day after its rece pt on the quarterdeck of a tch vessel comprising the Asiatic squadron, in the pre-ence of all the officers and crew; that the flags of the different vessels be half-massed from sunries till tunsel; that at meridian each ship in the square on first thirtien minute guns, and that all officers in the Adalic squadron will wear crape on the left arms above the clow, for the space of thirty days.

JOHN R. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Commodore, United States Navy, communicating United States Asiatic squadron.

United States Asiatic squadron.
United States Steamship Shenandoan, 1
OPF ORAKA, JAPAN, Jab. 11, 1968.

Court, General Term room, before the referee. A large crowd of interested spectators we s in at

On whose behalf did you make those sales?

A. My principal.

Q. Who was your principal? Objected to by Mr. Field as asking a conclusion from facts not yet proved.

Mr. Clark—The c nestion is put in the right form.

Mr. Field (rising)—We are informed that the question is put in the right form and I suppose that is to close the discussion. (Langhter.)

Question repez (ed. A. James Fisk, Jr., of the firm of Pisk, Relden/A Co.

Q. Was he addirector of the Eric Railway Company? A. 1 & r. 7 k now.

Q. Don't you understand that he is a director? Objected the loy Mr. Field that the question has been answered se, are as the witness' knowledge goes.

Mr. Clark (petulantly)—That is more turbulence, sir—(laughter)—and I desire to elleit my own answers.

The course ruled adversely to Mr. Clark, who then said, "I wall waive the question." (Great haughter, and a reprinder from the court that this was not, at the conduct was persisted in the control would have to be cleared of all but those persons would have to be cleared of all but those person

Q. Did you receive the certificates from Mr. Fisk?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did the firm seccive it? A. I have no knowledge whether the firm received any part of the money. noney.

Q. Did you receive any checks for it? A. I do not know, sir. Sume so.

Q. Who has charge of your books? A. I presume the bookkeeper has

Q. What did you do with the proceeds of that stock? A. I didn't do anything with it.
Q. What did your firm do with the proceeds? A. I don't know, sir.

Q. What did your firm do with the proceeds? A. I don't know, sir.
Q. Have you any of it still in your possession? A. I don't know.
Q. Dou you mean to say you don't know whether any of the proceeds of those salez are still in your possession? A. Yes, sir.
Q. At what price did you sell that stock. A. At various prices; in the neighborhood of 75 to 8i.
Q. What was the gross amount of those sales? A. I don't know, sir: I suppose I could figure it out.
Q. Was it upwards of \$2,000,000? A. Yes, sir; about \$3,000,000, I should say.
Q. Do you mean to say that you do not know whether you have or have not in your possession that money? A. Not of my own knowledge.
Q. Do you know from any member of your firm or your cashier? A. No, sir.
Q. Have you never asked the question? A. No, sir.
Q. You have had no curiosity on the subject? A. No, the slightest. (Laughter.)

Q. Have any of your books been destroyed? A. I

Q. Have any of your books been destroyed? A. I don't know, sir.
Q. Have any, so far as you know, been destroyed?
A. I have no knowledge on the subject.
By Mr. Field—Were you present when any of this stock was sold? A. I was present when some of it was sold.
By Mr. Clark—Who did sell this stock that you didn't sell yourself? A. Various persons, sir.
Q. Name them, sir. A. I have already named them, sir; Mr. Lippincott was the only one I remember.

them, sir; Mr. Lippincott was the only one I remember.
Q. Will your books show who sold the remainder?
A. I don't know whether they will or not.
The testimony of this witness being considered closed Mr. Field moved to strike it out as not proving anything.
The application was denied on the ground that the books would have to be produced before it could be determined whether anything had been moved or

Mr. Clark then resumed the direct examination not elected from the witness that Mr. Moss, the seignant of the witness in his office, sold some of the stock.

Mr. Pullerton asked witness whether a Mr. Lapsley had sold any of the stock, and witness replied that he thought Mr. Lapsley had sold about five thousand shares; witness could remember no others.

Mr. Heath was notified not to leave the court, as he would be recalled.

Mr. Edis, being called as a witness, conversed privately with Judge Barnard a few moments, and at its close the court stated that Mr. Ellis was the business partner of the former witness. They, together with their cierks, had been subprenned as witnesses, and that onlice was left without any one to attend to business. The court would therefore suggest that Mr. Reath be permitted to leave to attend to his business.

their witness.

Mr. Field contended that if Mr. Heath was directed to produce the books he should advise him not to di Mr. Plead contended that if Mr. Heath was directed to produce the boots he should advise him not to do so.

Mr. Heath was finally allowed to depart, to return at two o'clock, and

The easumnation of Mr. Ellis was resumed by Mr. Pullerton.

ness.)
Q. Have you any idea what that stock was sold for? A. I might have an idea.
Q. Weil, will you give us that idea? A. No, sir, I will not.
Q. You won't? A. No, sir, I won't.
Q. When you deal in stocks do you keep the numbers of the certificates? A. I do not, sir.
Q. Does any one of your firm? A. I suppose they do; they ought to.
Q. In what book? A. Mr. Quary will tell you.

Q. In what book? A. Mr. Quincy will tell you.
Q. Don't you know? A. I do not.
Q. What entries are you in the habit of making in
your books of the numbers of certificates of stock
which are sold or purchased by you? A. I can only
state as to the general practice of the office.
Q. Will you answer that? A. I will, if I am instructed; not else.
Mr. Fullerton (looking at the court)—Well, let us
have some instructions. It is about time there was
an objection. (Laughter.) A. The general practice is that we do make entries; very offen it is not
done.

done,
Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Pierrepont to

Martin E. Greene was next called, and o

of March last? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you see David Groesbeck there? A. 1 did.
Q. Did he make any application there, so you, sir, and if so what was it?
Mr. Field objected that the question was incompetent, but the objection was oversuled.
A. Mr. Groesbeck made an application to me about \$5,000,000. (Mr. Field objected that the exact language of Mr. Groesbeck must be used.) Witness—I don't know whether I can use the exact language; Mr. Groesbeck said Mr. Drew wanted to sein me \$5,000,000 worth of the convertible bonds of the Eric Railway Company, holding me harmless of all loss in the transaction. (A pause.)
Mr. Clark—Go on. sir.

Joss in the transaction. (A pause.)

Mr. Clark—Go on, sir.

Witness—I have not the full scope of the question; I should very much prefer it if your questions were specific and not so comprehensive, sir. (Laughter.)

Mr. Clark—The rules of the court require me to pat them in that way. What further was said as to price and terms? A. Nothing was said, I think, sir, except that Mr. Drew could dispose of those bonds to other persons, but wished to sen them to some person on whom be could rely.

Q. The terms of sale or price were not the subject of discussion? A. No, sir.

O. Was any suggestion made as to your going any-

Q. The terms of sate of price acts of discussion? A. No, sir.
Q. Was any suggestion made as to your going anywhere? A. Yes, sir; to Mr. Drew's house.
Q. Who went with you? A. Mr. Groesbeck.
Q. Where did you go to in Mr. Drew's house? A. Into the dining room.
Q. Had you an interview there? A. We had.
Q. Who were present there? A. Mr. Drew, Mr. Groesbeck and myself.
Q. State what took place at that interview. (Mr. Field objected on the ground that the subject of this testimony had not been connected with the case objection overruled.) A. Mr. Drew repeated the proposition.

Q. State what Mr. Groesbeck said. A. I do not

By Mr. Clark—Was anything said about price? A I asked Mr. Drew at what price he wished to sell; he said seventy-seven cents, I think, on the dollar. Q. Anything about terms of payment? A. No there.

Q. Anything about terms of payment? A. Rotthere.
Q. Anything about your being guaranteed or indemnified? A. Yes, sir; Mr. Drew said he would indemnify me from loss.
Q. Was anything said about stock of the Eric Raliway Company? A. No, sir, I think not.
Q. What loss was guaranteed?
Objection by Mr. Pierrepont.
Q. How were you to pay for the bonds—was anything said about injunctions there? A. I asked Mr. Drew if he had the right to seli those bonds, and he replied that he had; that he had purchased them at the Eric Raliway Company's office, and half an hour afterwards he was served with an injunction.

the money was to come to buy.

Q. Was anything previously said to you on that subject? A. I do not recollect.

Q. Did you see any other persons beside those? A. I saw Mr. Jay Gould as we were coming out, in the

and Mr. William Beiden, whom I anew by signo, only wen, the only persons.

Q. , hat time of night was it? A. It was about ten o'clo,'k, sir.

Q. State what occurred at Mr. Pield's house as